

What is claimed is:

1. An apparatus for analyzing ionic species using a time-of-flight mass analyzer comprising:

an atmospheric pressure ionization source which produces ions for transmissions to a time-of-flight mass analyzer;

a two dimensional ion guide for enhancing the transmission efficiency of said ions, said ion guide operating between said atmospheric pressure ion source and said time-of-flight mass analyzer,

said ion guide having a set of equally spaced, parallel, multipole rods and operating in the RF-only mode of operation,

said ion guide having an ion entrance section where said ions enter said ion guide and an ion exit section where said ions exit said ion guide, and having an ion entrance lens placed at said ion entrance section and an ion exit lens at said ion exit section,

said ion guide being positioned such that said ion entrance section is placed in a region where background gas pressure is at viscous flow, and such that the pressure along said ion guide at said ion exit section drops to molecular flow pressure regimes without a break in the structure of said ion guide,

said ion guide being operated in the ion storage mode using a fast voltage switching device to switch voltage levels of said ion guide exit lens;

a time of flight acceleration region where said ions are pulsed out momentarily to be mass analyzed, said ions being pulsed in said time of flight acceleration region

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by an acceleration field and being injected into said acceleration region orthogonal to the direction of said acceleration field;

a detector where said ions are mass analyzed according to their arrival times; and,
an accurate timing device that synchronizes said voltage switching device, and
which determines the respective voltage levels and the duration of said voltage
levels of said ion guide exit lens and said time-of-flight acceleration field to each
other;

2. A time-of-flight mass spectrometer according to claim 1, wherein said mass analyzer contains a reflectron to compensate for energy distribution of ions in said acceleration region.

3. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said two dimensional ion guide is in a configurations that contains said ions in the perpendicular direction with respect to the longitudinal ion beam axis.

4. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said multipole ion guide has at least four rods.

5. The apparatus according to claim 1, wherein said ions are injected axially into said acceleration field of said time-of-flight mass analyzer.

6. A method for analyzing ionic species using a time-of-flight mass analyzer, comprising the steps of:

producing ions in an atmospheric pressure ionization source for transmission to a time-of-flight mass analyzer;

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- 5 LAH → storing said ions which enter continuously into said ion guide during the said mass
 6 LAH → analysis operation by switching the voltage level of said ion guide exit lens to a
 → level to trap said ions along said ion guide between said ion guide entrance lens
 → and said ion guide exit lens; and,
 9 → using an accurate timing device synchronizing the switching of the respective
 10 → voltage levels and the duration of said respective voltage levels of said ion guide
 11 → exit lens and the time-of-flight acceleration fields.

7. The method for analyzing ionic species using a time-of-flight mass analyzer according to claim 6, wherein said mass analyzer contains a reflectron to compensate for energy distribution of said ions which are in said acceleration region.

- 2 LAH → 8. The method for analyzing ionic species using a time-of-flight mass analyzer
 3 → according to claim 6, wherein said two dimensional ion guide is in a configuration
 4 → that contains said ions in the perpendicular direction with respect to the
 → longitudinal ion beam axis.

9. The method for analyzing ionic species using a time-of-flight mass analyzer according to claim 6, wherein said multipole ion guide has at least four rods.

10. The method for analyzing ionic species using a time-of-flight mass analyzer according to claim 6, wherein said ions are injected axially into said acceleration field of said time-of-flight mass analyzer.

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